NUMB. XCVI.] THE MAY 24, 1788

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1788. [VOL. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office near the Ferry.*

STRAYED or Stolen from this place, in November laſt, a dark bay horſe, with a ſwitch tail, between 13 and 14 hands high, eight years old, a natural trotter, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a ſmall dirty white nip acroſs his noſtrils, and ſeveral ſaddle marks on his back; was ſhod all round when he went off. Any perſon having taken up ſaid horſe ſhall be rewarded for their trouble, and all reaſonable charges they may have been at in keeping him, on delivery to John Nancarrow.

Wanted immediately, a quantity of barley malt or barley.

Some perſon or perſons having felonieuſly cut down and taken off from the out lot of this town, No. 39, ſituated on the run next this ſide of the Monongahela Two Mile Run, ſeveral of the largeſt trees thereon. Any perſon diſcovering the offender or offenders, ſhall, on conviction, receive two dollars reward.

N. B. The perſon or perſons who have been guilty of ſaid offence had better apply and make ſatisfaction than wait the iſſue of a detection, as he or they will be treated with the ſeverity ſuch a notorious tranſaction deſerves.

THE Partnerſhip of Turnbull, Marmie, & Co. being diſſolved the 1ſt inſtant, by mutual conſent, all thoſe who are indebted to or have any claims againſt the ſaid company, are requeſted to ſettle the ſame with

WILLIAM TURNBULL, and
PETER MARMIE, or
WILLIAM J. MILLER, their attorney.

Pittſburgh, 25th March, 1788.

For Sale, by Public Vendue, the following Property belonging to the ſaid Company.

THIRTY-TWO lots of ground in the town of Pittſburgh, ſituated at the confluence of the two rivers, Allegany and Monongahela, between Marbury, Liberty and Short Streets, No. 1 to 17, 132 to 145, and No. 260, upon which is erected a Still-houſe, Malt-houſe, Stables, and other buildings.

One tract of land on the Coal-hill oppoſite Pittſburgh, containing about 25 acres, with a ferry and ſuitable buildings.

Two tracts of land on Squaw run and the Alleghany river, about nine miles from Pittſburgh, in the depreciation diſtrict, No. 4.

Two tracts of land in the new purchaſe near the Alleghany, upon one of which is erected a ſaw-mill.

The ſale will be held in three months from this date, at the houſe of Meſſrs. Tannehills, at which time and place a more particular deſcription of the property will be given, and the terms of payment made known by

WILLIAM TURNBULL, and
PETER MARMIE.

The Famous HORSE

DOVE,

WILL cover this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Pittſburgh, at the low rate of Four Dollars and one buſhel of oats, or Two Dollars the ſingle leap; the ſeaſon continues until the laſt of June.

Dove was got by Old Dove, out of the Wildair Mare, which were imported in one ſhip. It is needleſs to give a genealogy of his being full blooded, or half or quarter blooded; but his figure and breed are much eſteemed in the parts from whence he was bro't where he got many colts, which, it is allowed, will be equal to himſelf, and his dropping colts will ſhew more at large, as he covered here laſt year.

JAMES CHAMBERS.

April 4, 1788.

SALT.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be ſold for Caſh, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Iſaac Craig & Co. at their Diſtillery.

Pittſburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

To be RENTED, and entered on immediately, ſundry concerns, the property of the ſubſcriber, viz.

A Dwelling houſe about thirty feet ſquare, ſituated on the banks of the Monongahela oppoſite Pittſburgh, and a large garden between the houſe and the river. Mr. Jacob Haymaker carried on the boat-building buſineſs at this place, for ſome years, with great ſucceſs. A perſon who would undertake to keep a reputable tavern, and carry on the above branch of buſineſs, will meet with conſiderable encouragement.

About one hundred perches up the river from this place, is a commodious brick-yard, where that buſineſs was carried on laſt ſummer with ſucceſs. The yard and ſhed are in good order, and the clay for brick and pottery excellent. Emigrant have frequently taken brick into their boats to carry to the new ſettlements down the Ohio, &c.

A ſmall dwelling houſe on the eaſt bank of the ſaid river, in Pittſburgh, with a good garden adjoining.

A number of plantations ſituate on or near ſaid river, in the vicinity of the brick-yard, will be rented for a year or more, and the whole concerns on very reaſonable terms. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, (who is the owner) living in Pittſburgh, or to his ſon Oliver, at his diſtillery, near the brick yard.

JOHN ORMSY.

Pittſbugh, Aprril 19, 1788.

Foreign Intelligence

A Sketch of the Trial of Mr. HASTINGS in the Britiſh Houſe of Peers, extracted from the Britiſh Gazette and Sunday Monitor, of February 17.

ON the 14th of February, about 4 o'clock, P. M. on the trial of Mr. Haſtings, by the houſe of peers, in Weſtminſter-hall, the clerks concluded reading the charges and anſwers. The anſwer to the laſt charge contained a general and animated appeal from Mr. Haſtings to the feelings of the houſe---The clerk who read this moſt eloquent addreſs, gave to the compoſition great energy---being impreſſed himſelf, he was impreſſing on moſt who heard him. It is obſerved, that the general ideas of exculpation, the many maintainable pleas for allowance and regard, were not eaſy to be reſiſted. The next day, "the anxiety of the public to hear Mr. Burke's opening ſpeech, was the occaſion of the hall being more numerouſly and more ſplendidly filled than on any of the former days. The enormities committed under the name of the Engliſh authority in India, which have occupied the houſe of commons for the laſt fourteen years, came at length to be opened before the higheſt tribunal in the kingdom, by one of its moſt exalted citizens. Mr. Burke, who was the firſt to appeal to the feelings of Engliſhmen, in favor of the oppreſſed people of Hindoſtan, had now the honor to be delegated by the commons houſe of parliament, to vindicate the juſtice of the nation, and as the repreſentative of the popular branch of the legiſlature, to preſent to the high tribunal of the lords the perſon whom he emphatically deſcribed to be "the Head Chief and Soul; the Commander

and Captain General of th enormities of India." The ſcene was g nd and impreſſive, beyond our feeble p wers of painting. All the hereditary title, honor and dignity, all the ſtate, all the religion, and all the law of the realm, were aſſembled, embodied and enthron d, if the expreſſion may be allowed, the majeſty of juſtice, and they were ſu rounded by all the beauty and all the ri g expectations of the empire. The re ſentatives of the people of England, nd the repreſentatives of all the crowne heads of Europe, occupied one ſide o ge and hall of juſtice, and on the othe ſat the peereſſes of the realm the iu es of the great officers of ſtate, and a nu erous body of the mixed ranks of the general community. The ſcene impreſſ' ed the utmo reverence and awe. As one of the greate and moſt enviable reſources of the conſti tion, it was behel l by the native wi h thuſiaſm, and by the foreigner with envy The humbleſt ſubject who was preſent lt aggrandized in being the member of community whoſe laws thus ſubje ted the ighe it magiſtrate to their inquiſition, a which could thus reach its ſovereign, en to the moſt diſtant parts of the inhabite lobe, and extend the protection of E liſh juſtice over even the tribes of Ind

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The ſyſtem of peculation purſued by Mr. Haſtings had met with many checks, from the integrity of gen. Clavering, col. Monſon, and Mr. Francis; but it had extended ſo far, that it could not be concealed from thoſe who felt for the honor of the Britiſh name, and for humanity: Mr. Haſtings knew this, and having reaſon to apprehend that the enquiry inſtituted by parliament into delinquencies on the coaſt of Coromandel, would at laſt reach Bengal, he ſuddenly had recourſe to an expedient for ſcreening himſelf from the reſentment of his conſtituents, by making them gainers by his peculation. Finding himſelf on the eve of detection, he paid into the company's treaſury a vaſt ſum of money which he had received contrary to law; but then he ſaid he did not receive it for his own uſe but for that of the company. However, there was in this inſtance a circumſtance that ſeemed to contradict his aſſertion, "that he had received the money for the uſe of the company:" it was this; when he paid the money into the treaſury at Calcutta, he took bonds for it; ſo that in fact, the company, to whom this money was ſaid to belong, was made debtor to Mr. Haſtings for the full amount of it. On his being queſtioned at home by the court of directors, and aſked why he had taken bonds for money not his own, his anſwer was, "That he did not know; he could not tell at that diſtance of time, (leſs than three years) it might be to prevent the curious at Calcutta from being acquainted with the proceedings of the ſtate; that he ought not now to be preſſed for an account of motives which he no longer remembered, and of which he could not give any account now, as his papers were in India."

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Next in infamy to Congo Burwant Sing, and ſecond only to him in villainy, was Devi Sing; one of the moſt ſhocking monſters that ever ſtained the page of hiſtory. This villain, driven on account of his infamous adminiſtration from one important ſtation which he held, was able to obtain, thro' his partner in iniquity, Congo Burwant Sing, a moſt lucrative ſituation under the company; he was admitted at a time when he was a bankrupt, and owed 210,000l. to farm the revenue of a very large diſtrict. One part of his inſtructions was, that he ſhould not raiſe the rents or impoſe new taxes upon the inhabitants; but ſuch inſtructions did not weigh much with a man, who knew that if he broke through them, he was ſure of impunity, through the powerful influence of Congo Burwant Sing.

He therefore reſolved by plunder and rapine of every ſort, to make the moſt of his bargain. He immediately raiſed the rents contrary to his inſtructions; he threw the people of quality, as well as others into priſon, and there made them give bonds to what amount he pleaſed, as the purchaſe of their liberty. Theſe bonds he afterwards put in force; firſt, he put their demeſne lands up to auction, and they were knocked down at one year's purchaſe, though the uſual price of land in that quarter was ten. The real purchaſer was himſelf. Next he ſold the lands they held by leaſe; next the lands given by the then owners, or their anceſtors, for the pious and humane purpoſes of providing for the ſick and infirm; laſtly, he ſold the very ground deſtined for the burial of the owners; and this was to them, from the nature of their education and religion, the moſt heart rending of all their loſſes. This, however was not all; he made uſe of a ſpecies of pillory, which in India is more dreadful than death becauſe it drives people from their caſt; thoſe who have been diſgraced by this pillory, no matter whether with or without juſt cauſe, are, as it were, excommunicated; they are diſowned by their own tribe

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Peculation ſlept for ſome time, whilſt Mr. Haſtings had a majority of the council againſt him. But gen. Clavering and col, Monſon having been removed by death, and Mr. Francis harraſſed and tired of his ſituation, having reſigned, the council then conſiſted of only Mr. Haſtings and Mr. Wheeler; and the former having a caſting voice, had in his own perſon a majority in the council? or in other words, the whole government of India was veſted in himſelf alone; then it was he reſolved to open anew the channels of peculation [illegible] al councils had been eſtab[illegible] lection and management of [illegible] revenue; but theſe councils [illegible] and in their room eſta[illegible] council, under whoſe [illegible] placed the adminiſtration [illegible] revenue of the kingdoms of [illegible] and Orixa. This new co[illegible] ed entirely of his own cre[illegible] rites; but as it was neceſſ[illegible] have for their ſecretary [illegible] quainted with the laws and [illegible] country, he appointed one [illegible] ly devoted to him. This [illegible] or rather infamous Congo [illegible] Of this man there were not [illegible] all the friends, as well as the [illegible] Haſtings agreeing, that he was the moſt atrocious villain that India ever produced: The members of the new council, ſoon felt that they were cyphers, and mere tools to this deteſtable inſtrument of corruption. This they themſelves expreſſed in a letter, which M. Burke read, in which they ſaid, that he dived into the ſecrets of families, availed himſelf of them, and had it in his power to lay the whole country under contribution. Such was the confidential agent of Mr. Haſtings. Before that gentleman had appointed him ſecretary to the new council, he knew the public opinion of the man; and yet he wrote to the court of directors, that this Congo Sing was generally ſpoken ill of, but that he knew no harm of him: he knew, however, that he was a man of great abilities, and therefore he employed him.

Next in infamy to Congo Burwant Sing, and ſecond only to him in villainy, was Devi Sing; one of the moſt ſhocking monſters that ever ſtained the page of hiſtory. This villain, driven on account of his infamous adminiſtration from one important ſtation which he held, was able to obtain, thro' his partner in iniquity, Congo Burwant Sing, a moſt lucrative ſituation under the company; he was admitted at a time when he was a bankrupt, and owed 210,000l. to farm the revenue of a very large diſtrict. One part of his inſtructions was, that he ſhould not raiſe the rents or impoſe new taxes upon the inhabitants; but ſuch inſtructions did not weigh much with a man, who knew that if he broke through them, he was ſure of impunity, through the powerful influence of Congo Burwant Sing.

He therefore reſolved by plunder and rapine of every ſort, to make the moſt of his bargain. He immediately raiſed the rents contrary to his inſtructions; he threw the people of quality, as well as others into priſon, and there made them give bonds to what amount he pleaſed, as the purchaſe of their liberty. Theſe bonds [illegible] put in force; firſt, he put [illegible] lands up to auction, and they [illegible] down at one year's purchaſe [illegible] uſual price of land in that [illegible]. The real purchaſer was himſelf [illegible] ſold the lands they held by [illegible] lands given by the then own[illegible] anceſtors, for the pious and [illegible] poſes of providing for the [illegible]; laſtly, he ſold the very [illegible] for the burial of the owners [illegible] to them, from the nature of [illegible] on and religion, the moſt [illegible] all their loſſes. [illegible] all; he made uſe of a ſpe[illegible] which in India is more dread[illegible] becauſe it drives people [illegible] thoſe who have been diſg[illegible] lory, no matter whether [illegible] juſt cauſe, are, as it were, [illegible] ed; they are diſowned by th[illegible]

ally, by their own nearest relations, and are driven into society of the outcasts of society. The pillory is a bullock, with a drum on each side, and the person who is once seated on it, is ever after disgraced and degraded, and all his posterity. Devi Sing had this tremendous bullock walking through the villages, at his approach the inhabitants fled; and so general was their desertion of their habitations, that an Englishman travelled 15 miles without seeing a fire or a light in any house.

[To be concluded in our next.]

American Occurrences.

BOSTON, April 9.

The assembly of Rhode Island, we are informed by a gentleman from Providence, at their session last week, at East Greenwich, refused to comply with the requests of a number of towns to call a convention for taking the federal constitution under consideration.

April 12. The experience of every revolving day, more and more speaks the necessity of the establishment of such a government, as will enable us to convince the world that we will not suffer any nation to insult us with impunity. Under our present government our enemies act with us as they please; and while it exists will continue so to do. A recent instance of this truth we have in an extract of a letter received by a gentleman in this town, yesterday, dated

"Lake Champlain, March 18.

"Lord Dorchester has ordered the people ten miles on this side the lines, to be enrolled with the militia of Canada; they are to chuse their officers next week, are to be governed by the laws of that province, and protected by the same. As soon as the ice on the lake breaks up, the ship Maria is to come up the lake, 10 miles to keep up order and regulation if necessary."

NEW-YORK, April 15.

We learn from Philadelphia, that the following gentlemen, John Nicholson, Henry Drinker, Tench Coxe, Mark Wilcox, and Tench Francis, are appointed commissioners by the honorable executive council of Pennsylvania, to open the roads from Easton and Bethlehem to the carrying place between the Delaware and the Susquehannah, and to the mouth of Tioga, and they have engaged Andrew Ellicott, esquire, (late a commissioner to run the New-York and Pennsylvania line) to lay out the same. The astronomical and mechanical knowledge, and the skill in surveying which that gentleman possesses, will probably render those roads as excellent as they are important.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, in Georgia, dated the 30th ult.

"The Indians seem determined to carry on the war, and still continue the barbarous practice of killing and scalping without discrimination. The troops which government have ordered to be raised, enlist but slowly; and therefore we are in daily expectation that, to fill up the complement, draughts will be made from the militia."

Robbery and house breaking are arrived to a singular pitch at Paris: a singular circumstance happened not long since in the house of a tradesman in that city. Some thieves had cut a hole in the shop door, large enough to pass the arm of a man, so as to be able to open the bolts. A person who lay in the shop having watched their operation, quickly provided himself with a strong cord, and very dexterously wound it so securely about the wrist of the man who made the attempt, that he could not draw it back. The accomplices on the outside finding it impossible to relieve their companion, and assured that they must be discovered if they left him in that situation immediately cut off the wretch's head, threw it in the river, and escaped. The guard passing by soon after, and finding the headless trunk at the door, ordered it to be opened; the shopman not knowing what had passed on the outside, replied laughing, that their comrade might open it, for that his hand was close to the bolt. The guard then explaining themselves, the door was opened, and the body carried to the bone-house.

Extract of a letter from New-York, April 16.

"For these three days past our city has been in a constant uproar. Our doctors, by their imprudence and indecency in digging up and exposing the dead, excited the rage of the populace to such a degree, that on Sunday last they attacked the hospital, dispersed the students at physic, destroyed all their preparations, &c. It was with the utmost difficulty the mayor of the city succeeded in keeping the former out of their hands; and was compelled to place them in jail for security. On Monday the mob collected in the fields, and then proceeded through the city, visited the doctors, destroyed their shop, furniture, &c. The governor endeavored to quell them, but to no purpose. A company of militia was ordered to march through them to the jail, for its defence, but they soon broke their muskets and dispersed them. In the afternoon (about 6) a large number of soldiers and citizens assembled at the burnt church; from thence marched to the place above mentioned, headed by the governor and general Malcom. The rioters permitted us to march through into the jail yard, where we had no sooner placed ourselves, than the mobility began a heavy fire upon us with stones, bricks and clubs, which so enraged our party, that we began a gentle fire upon them with muskets in return, which soon set them a running. However they returned to the charge, and drove us fairly off the ground, which they kept possession of until twelve o'clock at night, when they retired: during which time they broke into the entry of the jail, but did no other mischief than breaking the windows and fence in front of the building. Yesterday the military were ordered out, but no mob appeared, from which circumstance we hope the fray is over. Three men were killed by the firing, and a number wounded. The governor met with much insult, as also the father of the city. Mr. J. Jay is badly hurt, and General Malcolm a little bruised. The fact is, our doctors have been very much to blame, and magistrates equally so, in permitting them to act as they have done. The citizens in general appeared unwilling to act on either side; they wished to see the physicians suffer a little, and at the same time were opposed to the mode of redress. Very few were active; and I believe nothing but the firing put an end to the affair."

The honorable James White, J. B. Ashe, Hugh Williamson, Benj. Hawkins, John Stokes, and J. M'Dowall, esquires, are appointed to represent the state of North-Carolina in the Congress of the United States, for the present year.

BALTIMORE, April 15.

By a letter from good authority received from Brussels it appears, that all is confusion there; that general Dalton, a man of distinguished abilities and military knowledge in consequence of orders from Vienna, surrounded the house of assembly at Brabant, with a squadron of horse and a regiment of infantry and artillery, while the states were sitting, and obliged the members to subscribe to such conditions as he proposed. That count Romanzow has received orders to approach nearer Caminieck, where the two Imperial armies are to unite, and afterwards proceed to attack Chockzim.

Pittsburg, May 24.

A writer in the Newport (Rhode-Island) Mercury, of the 7th of April, describes the situation of that state in the following terms:

"The state of Rhode-Island is fallen into a disagreeable and very calamitous situation. Great animosities and contentions with each other have arisen. They are divided into parties and biting and devouring one another. Public injustice is established by a law. They have lost their credit abroad, and become the subjects of ridicule, reproach and contempt. Their trade and all business are discouraged, and almost ruined. At Newport, the metropolis, is fast going poverty and inevitable ruin, unless some unforeseen event should take place to prevent it."

ANECDOTE.

As a remarkable dull preacher was holding forth in a very hot day, his audience, unable to resist the united influence of dullness and heat, all fell asleep, except one roguish young fellow, who observing the quiet situation of the flock, slipt out of the meeting house, filled his pockets with green apples and returned. He then got on a bench and began to throw his apples at the heads of the sleepers. The minister observing it, scolded him severely. "Never mind parson," says the wag, "do you preach and I'll keep the dogs awake."

THE Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy are requested to meet at the house of Mr. David Duncan, in the town of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 27th of May, inst.

By order of the Chairman,

ROBERT GALBRAITH, Sec'y.

John & William Irwin,

Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their Store in Pittsburgh,

A Variety of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce. They must decline giving credit to any person for the future.

They have also on hand some Claret and Port wines, which they will sell cheap by the dozen or single bottle; Jamaica Spirits by the gallon or keg, and Holland Gin by the case or bottle. - May 26, 1788.

N. B. A generous price will be given for good Ginseng.

WANTED,

A tenant of good character, who is qualified for clearing a quantity of woodland, on a tract of the subscriber's, situate on the Alleghany river, about four miles and an half from Pittsburg, in Guyasuth Sutho's bottom, may have good terms, and length of time sufficient to make them ample amends for such improvements as shall be agreed upon. Application can be made to the subscriber at Wingfield New Mills on Chartiers creek.

EDWARD BUTLER.

B. As several persons are said to have cut timber off said tract of land for lumber brought to Pittsburgh, any person who will lodge information against such thieves or their employers, or any of them, shall have Two Dollars reward, on his or their being convicted.

Washington County, March 25, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the male white inhabitants of the townships of Pittsburgh and Franklin, between the age of 18 years and 53, to meet at the house of Dunning M'Nair's, on Wednesday the 28th day of May next, to elect two fit persons one to serve as lieutenant colonel and the other as major or said district. Due attendance will be given by

CHARLES CAMPBELL, L. W. C.

April 16, 1788.

FOR SALE,

SUNDRY tracts of land in Washington County. For particulars apply to Craig Ritchie, at Canonsburgh, on Chartiers creek.

Just Published and to be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, the

PITTSBURGH ALMANAC,

OR

WESTERN EPHEMERIS,

For the Year of our Lord 1788.

Which may be had at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, Wholesale and Retail on the most reasonable Terms.

*** The calculations for this Almanac are made with the greatest exactness to answer the meridian of the Western Country.

Washington county, May 14, 1788.

WHereas a certain William Marks has fraudulently obtained two notes of hand from the subscriber, dated the 2d instant, one for the sum of six pounds, the other for six pounds and eleven pence. This is to forwarn all persons not to take an assignment on said notes, as I am determined not to pay them unless compelled by law.

JOHN WOLF.

RANaway from the subscriber, in September last, an apprentice named Thomas Ross, about 5 feet 9 inches high: he left the subscriber in Peter's township, and is supposed to go to York county.—— Whoever will secure said apprentice, and deliver him to the subscriber, shall have Fifteen Shillings reward paid by

JOHN ABERCROMIE.

May 14, 1788.

Greensburgh, May 7, 1788.

THE following creatures have been entered as strays, with the subscribers, wood rangers for the county of Westmoreland, viz. One sorrel mare, 10 years old, 13 hands high, trots and paces; one bay horse, 8 years old, 14 hands high; one bay mare, 15 hands high, 6 years old, trots; one sorrel mare, 15 hands high, 16 years old, branded A on the near shoulder; one gray horse, 6 years old, 11 hands high, trots; one bay mare, 4 years old, 12 hands high, trots; one roan mare, 10 years old, 13 hands high, trots, branded on the near shoulder S; one bay mare, 8 years old, 13 hands high, trots; one bay horse, 7 years old, 13 hands high, trots, shod round; one brown mare, 8 years old, 13 hands and an half high; one sorrel colt, 1 year old; one sorrel horse 10, years old, 11 hands high.

CHRISTOPHER TRUBY.
JAMES GUTHRIE.

The FAMOUS HORSE

Young Jack Dismal,

WILL cover mares the ensuing season, at the the stable of the subscriber, in Washington county, Dickinson township, near Kerkendawl's mill, on Peter's creek, at the low rate of one pound five shillings each mare, to be paid in wheat at four shillings per bushel, by the first of November next.

Young Jack Dismal is a beautiful dark bay, fifteen hands high, rising 7 years old, and is allowed by gentlemen to be exceeding well made, and superior to any in moving for gaiety of carriage and ease for the rider. He was got by the full blooded high bred horse Old Jack Dismal, who was imported by colonel John Mars of Virginia, and was well known in that quarter for running, his dam was called Dancing Jenny, got by old Fearnought. Any gentlemen inclining to send their mares may depend upon due attendance by

JACOB FERREE.

April 15, 1788.

The Famous HORSE

CHATHAM;

WILL cover mares this season at the stable of Robert Clarke, in Hanna's town, from the 1st of April to the 1st of July, at the low rate of twenty five shillings the season, and one bushel of good oats when the mare is brought. Chatham is a beautiful dark bay, sixteen hands high, and well made for either draft or saddle. he will recommend himself without giving any long preamble of his pedigree, altho' perhaps equal to any in the state. The money to be paid the first of October next. Linen cloth or dressed flax will be taken in payment, at a generous price, by

GEORGE CLARKE.

March 20, 1788.

Sickles and Scythes.

WILLIAM DUNNING informs the public that he carries on the sickle and scythe making at his shop in Pittsburgh, fronting the Diamond, where any quantity of the above articles may be had on the shortest notice. Likewise, old sickles or scythes repaired. Produce will be taken in payment, and a generous price allowed for ginseng.

N. B. All kinds of blacksmith's work done at the above shop on the lowest terms.

THE subscriber intends to begin to bake at the house next to Mr. Sample's on Monday next, all kinds of bread, biscuit, and cakes. He will endeavour by his constant application to merit the custom of all such as may choose to employ him, and thus publicly solicits the custom of the gentlemen and ladies of Fort Pitt.

ABRAHAM FOX.

May 9, 1788.